SEA-COAST DEFENDERS.

NEED OF MEN TRAINED TO HANDLE HEAVY ARTILLERY

COLONEL WILLIAM CARY SANGER'S SUGGESTIONS FOR AN ORGANIZED FORCE OF \$5,000 ARTIL.

STATE AUTHORITY.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Albany, Jan. 10.-Adjutant-General McAlpin, in

The present appropriation for the support of the National Guard makes a further increase of organizations therein inadvisable. And yet an increase seems to be demanded by the times. The general Government has an inadequate force to man such coast defences as there are, and a stillless adequate force to man what there ought to be. It would, therefore, seem prudent for the State to organize at least one regiment of heavy artillery, with a view to assist the general Government in manning the defences of New-York harber.

Colonel William Cary Sanger, a member of the Governor's military staff, and also an Assemblyman from one of the On ida County districts, it so happens, has just written an article for "The Journal of the United States Artillery," in which he deals also with this matter of coast defences vance sheets of this artice have just reached him; ent should organize a force of \$5,000 artillerymen for service in the forts along the coast, and he would have this force independent of any

THE PLAN IN DETAIL.

After describing the defenceless condition of the chief seaport cities of the United States, he thus

which, in my judgment, should govern the organization of our sea-coast arit.ery forces; it is to be hoped that their presentation in this article will call forth such expressions of opinion, favorable or otherwise, as will practically determine whether or not they should be adopted.

1. The sea-coast artillery arm of the Army must be increased.

be increased.

2. Auxiliary sea-coast artillery formations must be organized, because the regular Army will never have enough artillerymen to serve our sea-coast gress in time of war. These auxiliary forces should be created in two ways: First, sea-coast artillery formations should be organized in the National Guard or militia, as now constitutes in the several States, whenever the States will undertake to lo this. Second a new seasonat artillery formations for the second and the seasonat artillery formations that the second artillery formation is second.

system.

4. All our sen-coast artillery forces should be given a reserve of their own, by adopting the system of short service with the colors, followed by a given a reserve of their own, by adopting the sys-tem of short service with the colors, followed by a period in the reserve.

5. The territorial or localization system should be adopted for our sea-coast artillery forces; the country should be divided into artillery districts, and the force in each should be resulted chiefly from men located in the district.

6. All the sea-coast artillery forces should be or-ganized and trained with a view to suddenly call-ing into the forts enough men, sufficiently trained, to make the guns most effective against a foreign foe.

The mere statement of the number of officers and men necessary to make effective our new seacoast armament renders argument unnecessary to prove that the sea-coast arrillery arm of the Army must be increased. The lowest estimate of the forces which will be needed is 8.50% We have to-day in the Army in round numbers 3.200 men trained as heavy or sea-coast artillerymen, about half enough to serve the guns now in the New-York Harbor forts for one day's action, less than one-quarter of the total number that will be required in the New-York Harbor forts when the new armament is complete, and about i per cent of the total number which will be needed for the entire coast. Opinions might differ regarding the proportion of our 85,000 artillerymen which should receive the scientific and practical training which is now given to the officers and men in the Army in this arm of the service, but no one will deny that the present numerical strength is final-quarte. In his last report Major-General Miles says: "It is perfectly well known that there is absolute necessity for the increase of the artillery arm of the service, for the purpose of manning, protecting and caring for these valuable weapons of war. The Army should grow as the Nation grows. There is no reason why it should become crystalized. It is one of the pillars of the Nation, It is the main dependence of the civil government, that guarantees protection to life and property, and is the main reliance of the Nation in case of war with any foreign power. In my fudgment it would be wise and parlotte to fix a reasonable standard by which the strength and numbers of the Army would be conditioned upon the ever-increasing wealth, population and requirements of the Nation."

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT FORCE.

INSUFFICIENCY OF THE PRESENT FORCE.

with the least possible cost to the taxpayer is made plain when we consider how insufficient our present plain when we consider how insufficient our present force is. If we were involved in war our first and greatest, one might say our only, danger would be from attacks upon our sea-coast cities, such as New-York. Norfolk, San Francisco, Boston, etc. Our artillery could not garrison the forts which we possess or serve the few guns now in them. Take, for example, the forts in New-York Harbor. There are at present moriars, servicegable smooth-bores, and converted and other rifles mounted or in position to be mounted in the New-York Harbor forts which would require for a single day's action, with three reliefs, over 7.00 men. The Fortifications Board stated that the proper defence of New-York Harbor calls for over 200 additional guns and mortars. These guns would require at least 6.000 additional men. If the recommendations of the Board were fully carried into effect we would require at the lowest estimate 13,000 artillerymen for New-York Harbor and 8,000 for all our forts. But considering for the moment the conditions as they now exist we find that New-York alone, with its present insufficient armament, needs over 7,000 artillerymen for one day's action. We have at present 8,000 artillerymen in the Army, and if they were all sent to New-York Harbor there would be over 2.000 men too few to serve the present insufficient number of guns in one day's action. One might suppose that the New-York militia would be the force to supply the needed men, but of the 18,000 men who now compose that force there is not, if we except the naval militia, one company trained to serve heavy sea-coast guns or guns of position; nor does any one know how the necessary batteries would be organized or iraited. The efficiency of the naval militia and its ability to render valuable service affoat or on snore are recognized by all, but it is organized as a naval force, and it is proper to assume that it will be called upon in time of war to do other work than man the guns in our harbor forts. force is. If we were involved in war our first and

artillery force does not result from any lack of appreciation by the State authorities of the need of such a force; but the proper organization of an adequate artillery force raises so many and such important questions that it has been thought best to give the subject such careful thought and thorough important questions that it has been thought best to give the subject such careful thought and thorough study that when action is once taken it will accomplish the desired end in the best possible way. The proportion of the total strength which the Army should supply can be and should be determined by the proper authority, but without discussing this question now we may state as a self-evident proposition which does not need additional proof or argument, that the seacoast artillery arm of the Army must be increased. When our military authorities have agreed what this increase should be, all citizens should unite in demanding that Congress make the necessary appropriations.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS. Colonel Sanger then argues that Congress should adopt a plan of organization for a seacoast artillery force, rather than the several States. He says upon

advanced to prove the wisdom of avoiding those evils which would result from leaving the organization of this force to the different States. A seacoast artillery force is essentially a force for National The guns in the harbor forts will only be

artillery force is essentially a force for National needs. The guns in the harbor forts will only be used against foreign foes, and the force which serves them will only be called into active service when the entire Nation is involved in war; an auxiliary force must do its work in co-operation with the Army; the rank of its officers should be such that its units can be assigned to duty with the artilbery of the Army without disparity in the rank of officers of the Army and of the State forces.

The country cannot afford to have the indifference, ignorance, or apathy of certain sections deprive it of the force necessary to prevent its guns and forts in that locality from becoming a mere useless waste of money. And, furthermore, the burden of maintaining this force cannot be borne by the States; the greater part of the expense must be borne by the National Government, and under these circumstances it is but right that the organization of the force should be such as to insure the ends for which it is supported. The question of defence against foreign foes is not merely a local one: it concerns the entire Nation. It is true that the scacoast cities have more destructible pipperty exposed to foreign foes than any other part of the country, but in defending the honor of the Nation all of the Bates are equally interested. I do not believe there is an American in the heart of the forcests of Maine who would not wish to have San Francisco amply protected from foreign foes, or that there is a settler at the head waters of the Mississippi who is not in favor of having Boston and New-York freed from the danger of bombardment or of tribute to armed enemies. The burden of protection against hostile foes must be shared by the Nation, and by the locality concerned. The Constitution vests in Congress "power to provide for the common defence," and this "power" carries with it the obligation to exercise it fairly and efficiently.

It is not necessary to enter upon any discussion here of the constitutional question where the duty

Colonel Sanger then defines his plan, as follows

COTTON MARKETS BETTER.

The second plan which suggests itself is that a new force should be organized, either by State Legislature or by act of Congress, or by the combined action of the State Legislature and of Congress. If we are to have a sufficient number of men to form even the nucleus of our artillery force it will be necessary to organize a new force.

We can find in a few lines of the Constitution of the United States the groundwork of the plan which in many respects is the simplest and most practical. That wonderful document, which beyond all other written constitutions has successfully controlled the action of the people for whose guidance it was prepared, gives Congress the power 'to observing the for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

Congress, under the direction of its wisest militiary advisers, could pass a law organizing the necessary exists.

vast territory. The fact that during the Re-on we waged a war for four years and main

multiplicity of important details will arise when an alternat is made to apply these or any other principles to the organization of our seneoust artillery. It is important that the questions thus presented should receive the most careful consideration, and that the plans adopted should be in harmony with the sentiments of the people, and at the same time conform to the needs of the service; these results could probably be best secured by the appointment of a Commission, under authority of Congress, which should be charged with the duty of submitting a report, giving in detail the plan for the organization of all our seacoast forces.

GOULD INHERITANCE TAXES.

Surrogate Fitzgerald vesterday sign fixing the amount of inheritance tax to be paid by heirs of Jay Gould as follows: Abraham Gould, \$477 71; Anne G. Hough, \$464 83; Sarah B. Northrup, \$337.49 and Elizabeth Palen, \$422.48. These are the brothers and sisters of the testator. His children are to pay the following: George J. Gould, \$50. 777.94; Jay Gould, \$5,009; Helen M. Gould, \$8,417.85. Edwin Gould, \$2,015.723; Howard Gould, \$8,412.85. Frank J. Gould, \$8,175.85, and Anna, now the Countess de Castellane, \$77,122.18.

NEW AUSTRIAN MINISTER HERE.

The necessity for adopting a system which will PRINCE WREDE ARRIVES TO SUCCEED HERR VON

HENGERVAR. Prince Wrede, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Austria-Hungary to the United States, arrived here yesterday on board the steam-ship Werra, of the North German Lloyd Line. He Hungarian Consul, Johan Leonhardi. The Prince naturally declined to discuss possibilities of a European war, or any other international matters. He is about fifty years old and speaks English like a native. The Prince will relieve Ladislaus Hengelmuller Von Hengervar, and while in Washington. The Werts left Bremen on December 31, and encountered stormy weather on the way across. was met at the pier in Hoboken by the Austro-

WORK OF THE HEBREW CHARITIES.

The work of the United Hebrew Charities for the last month (December) is summarized as follows by the secretary, these statistics being taken from the reports of the various committees and from

the reports of the various committees and from the books of the society:

The total number of applicants treated during the month was 482, representing 18,376 individuals. The applications made for the first time were 52, those which had been previously investigated were 3,374. Transportation was provided to different paris of this country and Europe to 13 cases. Two thousand and forty-two garments, ise pairs of shors and twenty-live articles of furniture and bedding were distributed; twenty-live nights' lodgings and eighty-two meals were furnished to homeless men and women; there were fifty-seven free burlais and forty maternity cases. 311 cases were attended to by physicians; 616 visits were made by the nurses, and 129 persons were provided with surgical appliances, wines, cod-liver oil, etc.

In the employment department there was a total registry of 759 applicants. Work was found for 521, two were found unworthy; eleven refused work. 154 failed to call again after registration.

In the Industrial School there was an average daily attendance of 234 girls, learning sewing and dressmaking; 365 garments were manufactured by the pupils. The cash receipts for the month were \$11,65.23. The disbursements were

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TESTIMONY BEFORE HER FATHER.

The singular case of a Grand Juror passing on the testimony of his own daughter occurred in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday. Andrew Con-Juror. His daughter appeared before the Grand Jury and gave evidence about a robbery that oc-curred at their home, No. 112 West Seventy-thirdst., on last Friday. Two hours after the robbery was reported at Police Headquarters, Detective-Sergeant Wade arrested James Mitchell, an alleged scuttle thief, at Thirty-first-st, and Second-ave. On his person was found a gold neck chain and a gold watch, which belonged to Miss Connick, and in consequence of this she was summoned before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury indicted Mitchell for burglary.

MRS. O'HEARN KEEPS HER LICENSE.

The Excise Board yesterday afternoon dismissed complaint against Mrs. Mary O'Hearn, of No 500 East One-hundred-and-fortieth-st., which if sustained would have resulted in the revocation of sustained would have resulted in the revocation of her saloon license. The complaint was made by Secretary Coyle, of the Excise Board, on the ground that Mrs. O'Hearn had been twice convicted of ylo-lating the Excise law by selling liquor on Sunday. Her lawyer admitted two convictions, but placed in evidence Governor Morton's pardon in the sec-ond case. The Board dismissed the complaint.

A BICYCLIST NEARLY ASPHYXIATED. Charles Gracie, sixteen years old, whose family occupy the top flat at No. 148 Second-ave., was found in his room early yesterday overcome by gas. The window was left slightly open during their night, and it is believed that either the wind blew the gas out or the lad failed to turn it off properly. The boy's condition was discovered when his little sister went to call him for breakfast. He occupied a small bedroom alone.

The lad is an expert bicyclist and is known as a "scorcher." Before retiring last night he was dis-

COTTON MARKETS BETTER.

all the world's markets. The financial cloud likewise seemed to be preparing for flight. Stocks continued their upward movement. The old "grizzlies" of the Cotten Exchange retired to their caves after covering their short sales and left the market to the bulls. Two or three hear reports about an alleged vast accumulation of held-lack cotton in Arkansas and the awful state of trade in New-England (where the cotton mills have just declared dividends all around) were sprung on the market, but had neeffect. The total of the week's movement was too painfully scant to be poch-poohed or covered up by hear reports of doubtful if not suspicious origin.

Nor is it likely that the old device of the hears to fill the air with stories of an alleged intention on the part of the plaintiffs to press the claims, but asked that the motion he had made be denied. Mr. Kellogg declared that he also wanted the motion denied on the merits, and Justice Truax took the papers, reserving decision.

e at the amount of cotton at Liverpool and affoat therefor may show. The Liverpool weekly report shows a total stock of all kinds of 1.116,000. against 1,3(5,000 last year, of which American 921,000), against 1,165,000. The amount of American affect for other words, Great Pritain has of American on hand and affoat 513,000 less than a year ago.

171,979 last week and 210,885 last year. Port against L.(0) last year, and expects to-day 3,000 to Interior receipts at 4.99, arantst see thirty-one leading towns were 45.745, against 59,037 WANTS A RECEIVER FOR REAL ESTATE. last week and \$9,077 fast year. Stocks at these towns are now 54,68, against 56,651 last week and 552,889

GORDON'S TENDER SENSIBILITIES. HE DOES NOT LIKE TO BE REMINDED THAT HE

IS IN THE TOMES. Assistant District-Attorney Vernon M. Davis yes- TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF GOOD WORK.

terday continued the cross-examination of Louis
Gordon, the Walker-st, shirt manufacturer, who has FEATURES WHICH WILL MARK THE COMING Y. W. for nearly a month been on trial in Judge Fitzger-ald's part of General Sessions. Gordon has been on

Mr. Davis asked Gordon about various checks that passed between him and Hyman Cohen. The witness acknowledged that such checks were in existss acknowledged that such checks were in existee, and after each question Mr. Davis asked the
tness if he would bring the check into court. The
tness said he would, but suddenly seemed struck
than ties and said Mr. Davis was confinually rending him of where he was.
Do I hurt your feelings, Mr. Gordon?" Assistant
strict Attorney Davis asked.
Yes, you do hurt my feelings," the witness said,
ou know I am in the Tombs, and it hurts me to
reminded of that."

NEW YORKERS AT SOUTHERN HOTELS. The Jefferson, Richmond, Va.-Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Sousa and child, T. P. Shannon, W. H. Guilanden, W. J. McCready, M. Clyde, Bedell Parker, G. H. Fearsons, Miss I. Rush, Miss M. Meyers, Roland

Reed, C. H. Probst, J. A. Dingsault, George L. Con-nor, Mrs. A. A. Connor, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Macy, Jr., H. L. Van Zile, William J. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. White, S. C. Burchell, Mrs. R. Ruffner, Miss Bertha Ruffner, C. C. Hay, E. E. Olcott, A. W. Olcott, C. F. Olcott, Mr. and Mrs. W. Willis Merrill and J. A. Hanna.
The Hotel Alcazar, St. Augustine, Fla.—David

Alanson Trask, A. Arndt, H. D. Ewing, J. Salter, Dr. F. N. Otis, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Burlyne, Mrs. Sulzer and child, E. W. Teller, Mrs. goyne, Mrs. Sulzer and child, E. W. Teller, Mrs. S. B. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Guiterman, R. F. de Feldon, T. P. Alden, S. L. Barnett, S. A. Lathrop, Mrs. E. A. Butier, E. J. Brauy, S. Maddock, Spencer Trask, George H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Flagler, R. L. Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Oils, George G. Bangor, James E. Williamson, F. C. Hewitt, E. A. Barnum, V. E. Revillon, W. E. Hart, S. E. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sloan, ir., Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Conklin, J. N. Zuricaldy, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Bunker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bass, Francis L. Stetson, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Moulton, J. Rache, D. E. Moran, James Henedict, John Rutherford, Mrs. S. M. Jarvis, Miss. H. M. Schroeder, Dr. C. P. Alstrom, Mrs. H. M. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. M. S. Auerbach, Mrs. S. H. Sout, Charles B. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Farlsh and Ardrew Chapin.

SERVICES AT THE UNION CHURCH.

The special religious services, held at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Forty-eighth-st., west of Broadway, all the week, have been largely atof Broadway, all the week, have been largely attended. They will continue every night of the coming week except Saturday. Dr. King will preach
Sunday morning and evening, and on most of the
evenings during the week.

One of the helpers in Union Church is Miss Henrietta W. Downing, who assats in the regular meetings, and leads meetings for women on Tuesday and
Thursday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Miss Downing
has for some years been the superintendent of the
Deaconess Home, in Brooklyn.

A WOMAN ASPHYXHATED.

Mrs. Ada Coates, a young English woman, who was separated from her husband, was found asphyxiated by gas in her room at No. 500 Seventhave., yesterday morning. She was taken to Roonevelt Hospital, where she died soon after her admission. The police think the case is one of suicide, though no motive can be ascribed.

THE COURTS.

AQUEDUCT CASES IN COURT. DECISION RESERVED ON A MOTION TO DISMISS

Elibu Root, in the Supreme Court, before Justice Truax yesterday, moved to dismiss certain actions against the city that have been brought by Walston Brown as receiver for Brown, Howard & Co., the contractors. These actions are for work done on the aqueduct, and were brought in 1891. amounts involved aggregate \$4,000,000, and the motion dismiss the actions was opposed by H. Laflin Kellogg, of Kellogg, Rose & Smith.

character had been tried, in which O'Brien & all the world's markets. The financial cloud likewise | Clark had sued on Section 6 for \$600,00) for extra

W. E. D. STOKES'S LAW EXPENSES. THE SUIT AGAINST HIM BY HIS FORMER AT-TORNEYS.

to the judges of the Appellate Court from the de services running through a period of twelve years. have the matter settled by a refere-

Mr. Choate said in his argument that the deby an executor of the estate of James Stokes. In be necessary to examine books and papers referagainst 425,000 last year. In the litigations carried on by Mr. Richards for twelve years. He said that this work could no be taken in hand by a jury with any considerable

degree of intelligence, and gave this as a reason why the matter should be referred.

Mr. Boardman specified the items in the account, averfing that they were simple and could be passed upon by a jury in a few honors. As a further reason for settlement by a jury. Mr. Boardman said: "Mr. Stokes has become thred of lawyers. He freis that he has been cheated by lawyers and he wants to have nothing more to do with them."

MRS. FINELITE CLAIMS A HALF-OWNERSHIP IN

that, but the bulls say it simply shows that | preme Court for the appointment of a receiver for The abnormal strength of the Southern market is | Finelite, and also for an order to make him account the spinner had made up his mind to pay these stance of her husband, she says, she began to in

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR Albany, Jan. 10 - The Court of Appeals calendar

THE SUPREME COURT CALENDAR. Washington, Jan. 10 - In the United States Supreme Court the call for Monday, January 13, will be Now 622, 415, 794, 722, 559 (and 560), 622, 665, 628 (and 668, etc.), 119 (and 759), 341 (and 342).

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court Special Term-Part II-Before I J. Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Exparte matters. Surrogate's Court Chambers Defore Fitzgerald, S day colendar. Wills for produce Soddle Carney, nab Write. Anna Meynen, Alpheus Clark, at 10:30 city Court-Special Term-Before Schuchman, J. opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m. REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Truax, J.

Hirsch vs. Bach Charles A. Hoss.
Matter of Levy-Gilbert M. Spier
Matter of George Routledge's Sons. Daniel P. Ingraham.

By Pryor, J. Matter of Sheridan William T. Gray. Matter of Tutner M. P. O'Conner. By Reckman, J.

C. A. ANNUAL MEETING. Special features will mark the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Associa-tion of this city, which will be held on next Monday at the hall, No. 7 East Fifteenth-st. Of special in-

terest to the members of the association will be a brief review by the president, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, of the twenty-five years of work.

The Young Women's Christian Association, which was founded by the late Caroline D. Roberts, has

done a noble work for the young women of the city, especially for those whom necessity compels to earn their own living. Over 2,000 women and girls studied under competent direction the various art and busi-ness branches, choir music, cooking, general literature and physical culture. A library with a circulation of over 21,000 books and a large readingroom fully stocked with current periodicals, form attractions of the association. An employment committee endeavors to provide work for the members and with excellent results, the situations secured during the year exceeding 2,000. In addition to its main building, the Young Wom-

en's Christian Association has, as branches, the Margaret Louisa Home and Restaurants Nos. 14 and 16 453 West Forty-seventh-st., and Grace Hall, Asbury Park, N. J.

453 West Forty-seventh-st., and Grace Hall, Asbury Park, N. J.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, vice-presidents, Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and Miss M. A. Stimson, corresponding secretary, Mrs. B. F. Watson, recording secretary, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, fr.; treasurer, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Executive Committee, Miss G. M. Bailard, Mrs. Clarence E. Beebe, Miss A. D. Hopkins, Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, Miss E. F. Oslell, Mrs. E. F. Shepard, Miss M. A. Stimson, Mrs. J. G. Wilson, Miss F. J. Bangs, Mrs. R. Crane, Mrs. T. J. Flagg, Mrs. W. H. Humphrey, Miss K. L. Mend, Mrs. C. M. Noble, Mrs. C. Taylor, Mrs. B. F. Watson, Mrs. W. E. Bullard, Miss H. A. Butterworth, Miss E. G. Cunningham, Mrs. R. A. Dorman, Miss M. E. Field, Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Miss Emma Van Buren and Mrs. Jöhn Seely Ward, Jr.

TWO MONSTROSITIES AWAITING DECISION.

William F. Howe yesterday made a motion before Caroline Kraft, who was convicted of causing the death of Bertha Kern by a criminal operation. conviction was recently reversed by the General Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. Howe asked that the woman be discharged or admitted to small ball. Assistant District-Attorney O'Hare opposed the motion, and said he had new evidence on which to secure the conviction of Mrs. Kraft.

"That is monstrous" exclaimed Mr. Howe, "Your statement is monstrous," retorted Mr. O'Hare.
"Between the two monstrosities," said Recarder Goff, "I will take the papers and reserve decision."

HER PRETENSIONS DUE TO INSANITY

Mrs. Sophia C. Smith, who was arrested on November 2, 1895, for obtaining goods from Jackson's exadrygoods store, in Sixth-ave., and dresses from Mrs. Sarah Switzer, of No. 424 Fifth-ave., by representing herself to be Mrs. C. P. Huntington, has been adjudged insane by a Commission appointed by the Court to inquire into her mental condition. She was committed on January 9, by order of Judge Fitzgerald, to the insane asylum at Matteawan, N. Y.

A. W. Tenney appeared for the application, and Assistant District-Attorney Martine for the people.

THE HOEY ESTATE PAYS IN FULL.

HOLLYWOOD LOTS ASSIGNED AT A MEET-ING OF CREDITORS.

Room No. 74 in the Astor House was crowded yesterday with the creditors of the rate John Hoey, president of the Adams Express Company. There were some fifty representatives of claims present, the total amount involved being \$170,000. Maps of the Hollywood cottager and lots at Long Branch

were in evidence.

By a process of bidding premiums, creditor entitled to the privilege of selecting special lots for their claims. The lots were selected and assigned selected was equal to, or even larger than, the minimum value of each creditor's claim. In other selected was equal to, or even larger than, the minimum value of each creditor's claim. In other words, each creditor received 150 cents on the dollar for his claim. Credit for this bappy solution of the matter is assigned by those well informed to Wilbur A. Heisley, who was appointed trustee by Wilbur A. Heisley, who was appointed trustee by the creditors and Mr. Heey's family. Stewart Davison presided at the meeting. Among the creditors attending it were Delmonico & Co., \$1.50; Tuparquet, Huot & Co., \$1.31; Baker, Smith & Co., \$1.05; Mr. Grant & Co., \$1.34; E. D. Edwards & Co., \$1.05; Mr. Grant & Co., \$1.34; C., \$1.67, and the Black Building Company, \$2.500. More than \$11.000 was realized in premiums at the sale or allotment,

MERCANTILE LIBRARY MEETING.

ANNUAL GATHERING OF DERECTORS TO BE HELD NEXT TUESDAY.

ty-fifth annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the Mercantile Library Association will be held next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in the library, at Aster Place. The Mercantile Library, has branches at No. 426 Fifth-ave, and No. 120 Broadway, has a membership exceeding 5,600, and



irculates nearly 200,000 books during the year. The number of books in the library approximates a nicia, which sails to-day for Hamburg, will have of a million volumes. The Library gives a exhibition of art and illustrated books in Feb-

THE RENSHAW WOMAN'S CLAIMS.

FOME OF THE PROPERTY TAKEN FROM HER GIVEN BACK BY THE PROPERTY CLERK. Agnes Renshaw, the young woman who was ar-

tested with the two negroes, William King and Harry Williams, for the diamond robbery at the of Mrs. Barnes, Seventy-second-st, and Cenom custody, called on Property Clerk Harriot at or the 4500 which she had deposited in a bank and

150), as Mrs. Harnes has filed a claim against the as Mrs. Barnes has filed a claim against the
ev. The Renshaw woman then filed an asment of the money to James McLaughlin, her
sel. Mr. Harriot delivered to her the following
les of jewery found in her possession which
made affidavit were her own personal property;
bar pin, one silver pin, one silver bracelet, a
watch and chain and four rings. She also
ned a pocketbook with % cents and two twoned a pocketbook with % cents and two twoned a pocketbook with % cents and two twoself and none of the property mentioned belonged
so Barnes, and that the Kenshaw woman was
led to it. She signed a receipt for it. She will
to be a property the recovery of the have to begin civil action for the recovery of

A. L. SANDS'S SECOND MARRIAGE.

Many men about town were surprised yesterday by yard Sands and had gone with her to Europe without obtaining a divorce from his first wife, who was Miss Sarah Reddin, of Newark, N. J. The father of Mr. Sands was the late S. S. Sands, for years the head of a wellknown firm in Wall-st. The younger Mr. Sanits was married to Miss Reddin in January, 1884, by the Rev. T. E. Vassar, a Baptist clergyman, of Newark. Mr. Sands and his first wife returned to this city from an extended trip abroad early last spring, and since then Mrs. Sands has occupied a room at the Park Avenue Hotel, and has explained her separation from Mr Sands by declaring that he had behaved badly to her.

Mr. Samis made the acquaintance of Miss Atkinson in a manisure parlor in Twenty-third-st. later was much in her company in Saratoga. Their marriage by the Rev. J. H. McDonnel, of St. Peter's marriage by the Rev. J. H. Sichonnel, of St. Feder's Roman Catholic Church of Saratoga, is alleged to have been witnessed by a sister of the young woman, and the family in West Thirty-ninth-st, received a dispatch from Queenstown in the latter part of September atmounting the safe arrival there of Mr. Sands and his second wife. The departure of the couple so soon after the marriage in Saratoga is said to have been a surprise to Mrs. Sands.

Sands and his section where the marriage in Saratoga is said to have been a surprise to Mrs. Sands.

She had employed detectives and had taken the advice of Milton C Gray, a lawyer, who has an office in the United Charities Huilding, and IMr. Sands might have been arrested on the charge of bigany if he had remained a little longer in the country. The detectives who had been collecting proof of the second marriage, it is said, had been informed that Mr. Sands and his second wife would go to Japan by way of San Francisco, but Mr. Sands went to Europe on the steamship Britannie from this city when the detectives were making preparations to head him off at San Francisco.

Mr. Sands's first wife and her counsel were both said to be out of town yesterday, and the Atkinsons were invisible to reporters who went to the house in West Thirty-ninth-st. to make inquiries.

A MISSING WILD ANIMAL HUNTER.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A MAN SENT PROM THIS CITY TO VENEZUELA-FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED. William Bartels, of No. 160 Greenwich-st., an im-

porter of wild animals, is much concerned over the mysterious disappearance of Paul Luhn, whom he was on the thought and philosophy of Hume. He East Sixteenth-st.; the West Side Settlement, No. sent to Venezuela last April to procure for him a said in part: stock of animais. Luhn had between \$800 and \$900 in gold with which to pay his current expenses and with a return ticket on the steamships of the Red D Line from Curacoa to this city. He arrived safely in Curacoa, and went from there to Maracalbo, where he told the proprietor of a hotel in which he lodged last May that he intended to go into the interior of Venezuela to hunt for the ani-

into the interior of Venezuela to hunt for the animals of which he was in quest. Since then nothing has been heard from Luhn, who was forty-eight years old, and unmarried.

Mr. Bartels has received only one letter from Luhn, and that simply announced his safe arrival at Curacoa. Mr. Bartels wrote to the United States Consuls at Curacoa and Maracabo, but could gain no tidings of his missing agent. Several drafts which were drawn in Luhn's favor, not having been presented for payment, have been returned to Mr. Bartels, to whom the Red D Steamship Company has refunded the amount paid for Luhn's return ticket. Mr. Bartels, who loses by Luhn's disappearance about \$1,200, is unable to account for his missing agent. Luhn is not believed to have absconded, because if he had intended to do so he would have been likely to have had the drafts cashed. It is surmised that he was either murdered and robbed in Maracaibo or after leaving that place for the interior of Venezuela.

Bradley, who is well known to the police as an expert burglar. Hearey had a hard chase for the fellow, whom he discovered in Seventhave, acting suspleiously about the entrance of a saloon at the corner of Twenty-fifth-st. Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market committed the prisoner for examination to-day.

CORONER FITZPATRICK ILL. Coroner Fitzpatrick did not go to his office yes-

He is confined to his bed with a severe terday. coli, which he has had for several days. He lives at No. 258 Henry-st. Dr. Edward J. Donlin, his physician, is ill with diphtheria, at his home, No. 129 West Houston-st.

WOMEN DISCUSS LIVE ISSUES.

RECEPTION OF THE WEST END AUXILIARY OF THE WOMAN'S NATIONAL REPUB-

LICAN ASSOCIATION. The West End auxiliary of the Woman's National Republican Association held its annual meeting yesterday afternoon in the clubrooms, at No. 102 West Eighty-second-st. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Mrs. Clar-Wentz, Mrs. James Fairman and Mrs. Harry Wallerstein; treasurer, Mrs. Charles O'Connor Irwin; recording secretary, Mrs. Cornelia Stuart Robinson;

corresponding secretary, Mrs. May Banks Stacy. After the meeting a reception was given for Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Woman's Republican Association.

Mrs. Foster made an address in which she touched briefly upon the most important current topics of the day, and several times roused her audience to hearty applause. Among other things she counselled against extreme measures along and line of work. "Stand as squarely as you can the powers that be," she said, "and don't be unwilling to subordinate your own desires a little." In speaking of the bond issue Mrs. Foster took

tariff. "If it had not been for that action," she asserted, "we should not now have needed a bond issue or have been in the humiliating position which we find ourselves to-day." At the request of a member present Mrs. Foster

gave some facts regarding the political work of omen in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming, where they have received the right of suffrage.

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, who was a guest of the Auxiliary, at first declined to speak when called upon, but was finally induced to make a few remarks. She said that she considered the co-operaidea, which was likely to prove beneficial to both, She then gave a short account of the work of the Consumers' League, in which she is interested, and urged the members of the Auxiliary to exert whatever influence they possessed in favor of the Mercantile bill. If this is approved by the State Legislature, it will secure fair pay, reasonable hours and other privileges to the working women and children for whose relief it is drawn.

A short musical programme was enjoyed.

TRANSATLANTIC PASSENGERS. Among those who will sail to-day on the Cunarder William Actor. Charles E. Ailan, J. S. Hutlar, Miss Cecile Beani Mrs. Collins B. Hubbard, C. A. Lewis, E. L. Matthews, Andrew B. McCreery, P. V. Myers, Captain J. Fred Ramsay,

Elliah Coffin.
J. Howard Duel.
Mrs. R. L. Davis,
Mrs. William C. Fin'ey,
Mrs. William C. Fin'ey,
Mrs. and Mrs. Patrice
Hughes,
Mrs. J. N. Hamilton,
The Herwitz H. Holman,
The Hamilton,
The Hamilton, The Hamburg-American Line steamship Pho-

among her passengers: Lieutenant von Tieleman Michael Tiedeman, Henry Timm, 12r. 10000pc, Vielwerth, Paul Wolff. Miss Bondurant, The Rev. and Mrs. Eu-tychius J. Balanovitch, Miss Vera Bilanovitch, Mrs. H. R. Swift, La Gascogne, of the French Line, for Havre, will

The Rev. Mr. Dublanchy, E. Fondeville,
C. M. Fay,
Mrs. Paula Reif Huck,
Francois Huge,
Mr. and Mrs. J. Leavitt,
Miss Bertta Scoff,

PROPOSED NEW PUBLIC OFFICES.

It is probable that the offices of the Department

of Public Works will soon be removed from the old ramshackle building. No. 31 Chambers-st., where

PROBABLE TRANSFER OF THE QUARTERS OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

American Tract Society Building, at Spruce and Nassau sts. A committee appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works, composed of Secretary North, the Water Purveyor, has been inquiring The Mutual Reserve Building, at Broadway and Duane sts., has also been under consideraberd-st, at \$12,000 a year, but the city mu light and clean it and keep it in repair. The Department's business has long since outgrown its present accommodations. Besides, the building is not fireproof, and a loss of the papers, maps and documents of the Department kept there would be an irretrievable loss to the city and its taxpayers. The rental of the proposed new apartments in the Tract Building is estimated at \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year. This would be a saving to the city, the committee asserts, because, in addition to the rent y the report that Austin Led-ids had been married on Sop-in Saratoga, to Miss Mary Ella At-scryles, all of which would come in under the scruces, all of which would come in under the Tract Society's lease without additional expense. The matter came before the Board of Estimate yesterday, but the Commissioner's committee is not yet ready to make its report.

CARDS DROVE HIM TO SUICIDE. A RUSSIAN SWALLOWED CARBOLIC ACID AFTER LOSING AT THE GAME OF "TWENTY-ONE."

Isaac Morse, a young Russian fish peller, committed suicide yesterday at his home, No. 12 Hesterst, by taking poison. He was married and liver with his wife and two small children. Every Friday morning at 5 o'clock it was his custom to go to-the fish market, at Fulton and Front sts. to buy fish. He went there as usual yesterday morning.

As he had not returned home at 11 o'clock, his wife and a friend went down to the market to look for him. They found him in a saloon in the market kepty by a man named Pollock. According to the friends of Morse this place is a resort for card sharps who manage to fleece pedlers who try their luck with the cards. Morse was found playing a game called

'twenty-one.' Morse lost \$10 at the game, and then started for

Morse lost \$10 at the game, and then started for home. On the way he stopped at a drug store and purchased a small bottle of carbolic acid. He went into the cellar of his home and drank the poison. His death groans attracted the attention of some men living in the house, and they went down and carried him upstairs to his rooms. He died while an ambulance was being summoned.

The man's widow and a number of friends who were in the room with the body when a reporter called at the house, say that it is a usual thing for poor Hebrew pediers to be fleeced of what little money they possess while gambling in the first market.

DR. GRIFFIN ON HUME.

THE SECOND LECTURE IN HIS PHILOSOPHICAN COURSE AT AUBURN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY. Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 10 (Special).—The second lecture in the course upon "The Relation of Modern Philosophy to the Development of Theology" was delivered yesterday afternoon in Willard Chapel

said in part:

We pass to a new and different school of thought, and in so doing we pass by an exponent of deductive reasoning, namely, Leibnitz, and look at the method commonly known as empiricism. The first name we note is John Looke; but we select as name we note is John Looke, but it immerepresentative of this school, not Looke, but Hume. Dr. Griffin traced the influence of Locke and

representative of this school, not Locke, but Hums, Dr. Griffin traced the influence of Locke and Berkeley upon Hume.

The questions which Locke asked gave opportunity for Hume to express his philosophy. Berkeley also prepared the way for Hume. These are the philosophical antecedents of Hume. These are the philosophical in the deciring the philosophical through the philosophical through the deciring of concerning Human Understanding"; of these the former more nearly expresses Hume's idea. The characteristic feature of his system is his doctrine of causality; to appreciate Hume we must note how he treats of the idea. Hume shows how time and space are derived from impression, but this is mere; besging the question. All empirical systems must bring in something over and above mere cense. Causation and identity are conceded by Hume to be mattere of belief.

Hume's is a thorough scepticism. The only thing we know is the stream of feelings. Hume himself recognized the unsatisfactoriness of his results. Some have thought that his philosophy is rony and is not to be taken seriously. He does not deny causality as a fact; he says that it cannot be philosophically demonstrated. Hume made theological application of his philosophy. His essay on "Miracles" is worthy of mention. His reasoning requires for its validity the unvarying order that exists in the world. Hume contends that the amount and kind of testimony to prove such an event as a miracle cannot be produced. To him a world and with the contends that the contends that the contends that the contends that the contends of the laws of nature is hence no human testimony can establish a miracle is "a violation of the laws of nature is to insist on the Cristian conception of the world. Hume does not admit as philosophically to be verified the existence of God. The answer to Hume i

The importance of Hume is that he is the exponent of the mode of thought we now call agnosticism. His scepticism is not practical, but speculative. He criticised God in order to find a better hypothesis, not to leave a blank. In modern times empfricism has called to its aid evolution. But Hume's treatment of it is classic.